



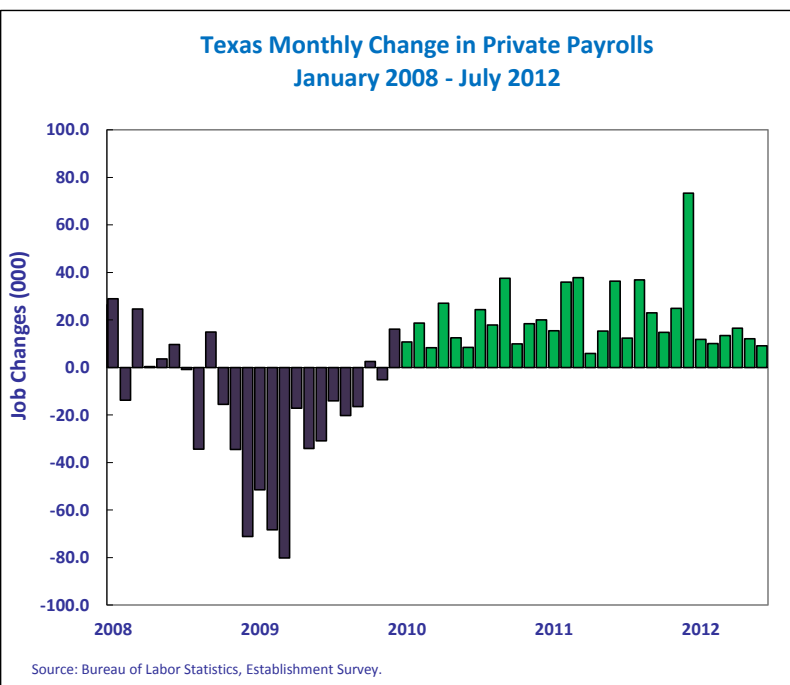
## Economic Overview And Outlook: Texas

### JOBS

- Including July, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 29 consecutive months.
- In Texas, private sector employment fell by 4.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 7.2 percent.
- In Texas, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Texas have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality.\*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 7.2 percent in July 2012, up 2.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.2 percent in December 2010.
- 904,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Texas during July 2012.
- In Texas, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 73,505 during July, down 3.1 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 132,194 in September 2008, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 44.4 percent.



### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Texas was \$34,631.20 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$33,465.70 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

### HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Texas, home prices fell by 3.8 percent over 9 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Texas have risen by 1.1 percent.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2012, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 7.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Texas.
- Housing starts in Texas totaled 114,560 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in June 2012, a decrease of 2.3 percent from May.
- Within the South census region, which includes Texas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 181,000 units in June 2012, a decrease of 8.6 percent from May. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

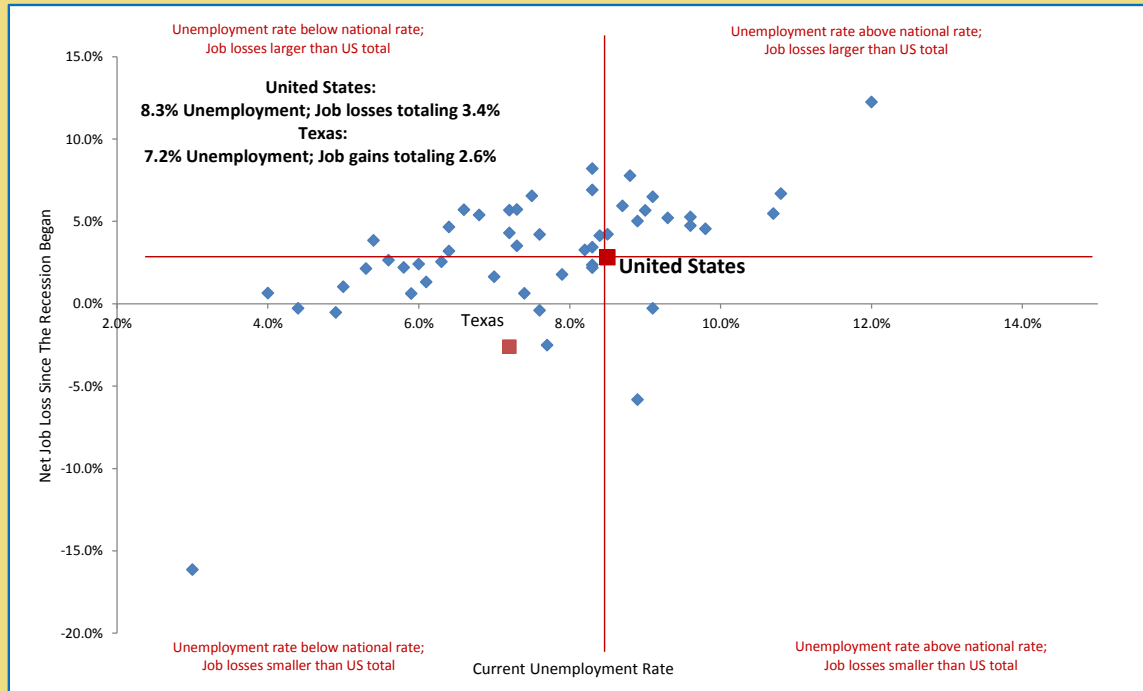
\* For Texas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Texas office: <http://www.tracer2.com/?PAGEID=133>

## How Does Texas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Texas to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Texas since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in Texas.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		<b>Texas</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	July 2009	7.8%	9.5%
	July 2010	8.1%	9.5%
	July 2011	8.1%	9.1%
	July 2012	7.2%	8.3%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2011	8.8%	9.4%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2011	7.2%	8.3%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2011	13.5%	12.1%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 48,427	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 49,445
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	16.5%	12.5%
	2010	18.4%	15.1%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	25.2%	15.3%
	2010	24.6%	16.3%